

Jasper Weekly Courier.

VOL. 34.

JASPER, INDIANA, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1892.

NO. 38.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
Clement Doane.

OFFICE.—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Per Year, 52 Numbers, Postpaid, \$1.50
Shorter time in proportion.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For legal advertisements legal rates;
10 lines \$1.00 for first insertion; 50c
each subsequent insertion.
For yearly advertisements liberal con-
tracts will be made to regular adver-
tisers.

COMMERCIAL AND JOB WORK
Of all kinds Promptly and Neatly
executed at LIBERAL PRICES.
We invite inspection and business.

B. B. Brannock, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

JASPER, INDIANA.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Jackson
Street, opposite Indiana Hotel.
Calls promptly answered, day or
night.
Dec. 15, 1890.

BRETZ & COX,
Attorneys at Law,

JASPER, IND.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Du-
bois and adjoining counties.
Office: East of Court House.
Feb. 4, 1891.

W. A. Traylor, W. S. Hunter,
TRAYLOR & HUNTER,
Attorneys at Law,

JASPER, INDIANA.
WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to col-
lections.
Office on Fifth Street, bet. Main and Jackson.
April 12, 1892.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
Attorney at Law,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.

WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry
counties, Indiana.
Jan. 9, 1874.

J. B. SLATER,
Real Estate Agent,
IRELAND, IND.,

HAS some special bargains to offer. He has a large
lot of farm and town property, including farms in
tracts from 40 to 300 acres, both improved and un-
improved, and in prices ranging from \$15 to \$50 per
acre, situated in Pike, Daviess and Dubois counties.
Jan. 15, 1892—17

Dentistry!



Dr. B. A. MOSBY,
Resident Dentist,
HUNTINGBURG, IND.

TENDERS his professional services to all needing any
work in the dental line, and promises to give it his
best attention. Gold plate work especially selected,
and all work warranted.
April 18, 1892.

New Brick Yard!

Brick for Sale!

THE undersigned wishes to inform
the public that he has opened up his
Brick Yard, at the north side of Jasper,
and will make more brick this year than
in any previous one. He will make
favorable terms on House Patterns.
JOHN GEIER, JR.
April 22, 1892.

BRICK FOR SALE!

M. HOCHGESANG & SON,
Are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. They
make all their brick by machine, at their
Brick Yard on the Troy Road, and have
THE BEST MADE.

Particular attention will be given to FULL
HOUSE PATTERNS, and special terms on large orders.
We will also contract for Buildings and furnish all
materials.

Give us a Call.

M. HOCHGESANG & SON.
June 28, 1892.

Subscribe for

THE:

Jasper Weekly Courier!

The advocate of Free Education; Free
Coinage of Silver; Lower Taxation;
Equal Rights for All; Special Privileges
for None.

Educational Column!

DUBOIS COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Motto: Order, Organization, Occupation.

BY GEORGE R. WILSON, COUNTY SUT.

[Through the kindness of the editor
this column is set apart for school pur-
poses, and the articles published below
are compiled or written at the county
superintendent's office, for the advance-
ment of the schools.]

Township Libraries.

The reading public should remember
that in every township in Dubois county
excepting Marion, there is a township
library for the free use of its citizens.
Books may be obtained free and returned
after being read. These libraries are
generally centrally located, the one for
Bainbridge township being kept at Gos-
man's book store. As a rule they con-
tain the same books throughout the
county, and we publish below a partial
list of those in the Bainbridge township
library. The brightest senator in the U.
S. Senate to-day (an Indiana man) is
said to have derived much of his infor-
mation from a careful perusal of these
libraries when a boy. Here is a partial
list of books:

Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
Permanent Temperance Documents.
Chief Justices of the United States.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Indiana Executive's Manual.
Martyrs of Science.
Jay and Hamilton.
Sabbath Manual.
Barbery States.
Spain and Portugal.
The Bible in our public schools.
History of Charlemagne.
Circumnavigation of the globe.
American farmer in England.
History of the Girondists.
Life of Amos Lawrence.
Sacred History.
Observation of Nature (Madie).
Florida Biography.
Stephens' Greece, Turkey, etc.
Loving's Works.
Farmer's Companion.
The Body Politic.
Grandmother's Recollections.
Painters and Sculptors.
Kural Letters.
My Schools and Schoolmates.
Memories by Abbott.
Gibbon's Rome.

Things by their Right Names.
History of Switzerland.
Border Man.
Art and Industry.
The Swiss Family Robinson.
The Evening Book.
Japan as it Was and Is, by Hildreth.
India and its Hindoos.
History of Palestine.
Book for the Home Circle.
Mothers of the Wise and Good.
History of Birds.
Alcoholic Drinks.
Personal Recollections.
Celebrated Travelers.
Ancient Cities.
British Poets.
Iceland, Greenland and Faroe Islands.
Celebrated Characters.
Life on a Farm.
Captains of the Roman Republic.
Hillard's Six Months in Italy.
Armstrong's Agriculture.
Abbott's Kollo Books.
Rural Home.
Plays of William Shakespeare.
The Six Days of Creation.
Fruit Garden.
Christian Life.
Gold Foil.
Women of the Rebellion.
Bonner's United States.
Abbott's History of Marseilles.
Hannibal.

Shakespeare's Works.
Diary of a Physician.
Mesopotamia and Assyria.
Farmers Instructor.
History of Chivalry.
Kind Words.
Headley's War of 1812.
Huguenots in Florida.
Life of Dr. Chalmers.
Railway Economy.
Sight and Hearing.
Uses and Abuses of Air.
Curran and his Contemporaries.
Brace's Hungary in 1851.
Man and his Motives.
Daddy's Cattle Doctor.
Sheldon's Object Lessons.
The Bible in the Family.
Life of Faith.
French's Works.
Chemistry of Common Life.
Life of Mohammed.
Examples of Life and Death.
American Shepherd.
Boyd's Young Cattle.
American Poultryman's Companion.
French Protestant Refugees.
The Earth.
Moseley's Mechanics.
Celebrated Travelers.
The Catacombs of Rome.
Expedition to Russia.
Physical Sciences.
Orators of France.
Christian Life.
Intellectual Powers.
Life in the Missions.
Sciences in Nature.
A Child's History of England, by
Dickens.

Abbott's History of Maria Antoinette.
Ancient Philosophers.
Domestic History of the Revolution.
Health, its Friends and Foes.
The Boyhood of Great Men.
British Plutarch.

Elements of Agriculture.

Celebrated Characters.
Northend's Teacher and Parent.
Christianity, the Religion of Nature.
Olla's Lectures.
Protestant Church of Hungary.
Philosophy of Mystery.
Mercantile Morals.
Political Manual.
Moral Tales.
Mother at Home.
Success in Life.
Celestial Scenery.
History of Insects.
Planetary and Stellar Worlds.
Czar and his People.
The Moors of Spain.
Lectures on Arts and Science.
Hillman's Middle Ages.
Lives of Bibbo, Cortes, etc.
Rambles About the Country.
Ancient and Modern Egypt.
Blitter-Sweet, by Holland.
Success in Life.
Indiana Digest.
Dick's Polar System.
Orators of the Age.
Means and Ends.
Macaulay's Washington.
Lives of Madison and Monroe.
Caroline.
Peasant Boy Philosopher.
Life of Newton.
Retiring from Business.
Hutton's Book of Nature.
Worth and Wealth.
Judah's Lion.
The Working Man's Way.
Pleasures of Taste.
American Engineers and Surveyors
Instrument.
Gibbon's Rome.
Life of Trust.
Zoological Convention.
Plymouth and the Pilgrims.
Early Navigators.
The Bible in Many Tongues.
Mysteries of the Great Deep.
Layard's Nineveh and Babylon.

B. C. U. C. U. COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. ROBB.

Policy versus Principle.

Kind reader, will you ponder awhile
and think what policy is doing for our
country and nation? If it was not for
policy would not our country enjoy
more prosperity and better times? From
the President down to the school teach-
er, yes even to road supervisor, policy
is the great principle, what was it put
the saloon in the White House? Pause,
gentle reader, and answer this question.
Was it done for the good of our nation,
think you? Nay, verily, any sane per-
son could answer that question. It was
put there for policy in order to be popu-
lar with the masses, and especially with
the lower classes, for it is those that are
running our government to-day. It is
not the men in office who govern us;
who dare say it is. Let a man work for
principle and he will have to step down
and out. It has now come to pass that
if a man will not stoop to the lower
class, roll out over by the keg, and walk
into the saloon and there order out
whisky to all that desire it (and they are
many), he had as well never attempt to
secure an office. But all honor to the
man that has manhood enough to refuse
to stoop so low.

It is far more honor to lose a nomination
or an office from such principles,
than to gain office in the manner that
it is now gained. We were talking with a
young man not long since. I said that
that he was rather a nice looking young
man to stay in such an old corrupt party
as he was in, and that he ought to come
out of it into a pure clean party. He
said that he knew that his party was not
what it ought to be, and that it had
many low down fellows in it. He said
that his party made him county chairman
at one time, and that so many low,
worthless men called to see him that he
became disgusted, and would not have
the place again. Yes, I said, but yet
you would go to the polls and cast your
ballot with that class, and think you
were doing right. But he said that it
was not popular to be a prohibitionist,
that he would have to work for policy
yet awhile, that he never could get a
start in his profession if he did not. So
you see that even the young business
men are afraid to work for principle or
the good of humanity, and even for the
good of themselves.

But thank God we have some young
men who will stand up for principle re-
gardless of policy or the consequences,
and the time is coming when they will
come to the front, and the rum-ridden
and policy men will have to step down
and out; then right will rule and not
whisky. Oh, moral cowards, you had
better consider before it is too late, for
you will not only have to render an ac-
count to men but to God. There is great
responsibility resting upon the voter of
this land. Some time since we heard a
young lady say, and in fact we have
heard many say the same thing, that
whisky never had, nor never will hurt
them. Oh, how inconsistent. They
know not what they say when they say
that. We do not believe there is a man,
woman or child in the land but who
have felt the sting of whisky. Perhaps
the minister who has all his children at
home and around him thinks when he
votes to license the traffic that it will
never hurt him or his. Oh, vain delu-
sion, his children are mortal and just as
apt to follow as other children, not even
the preacher's children are safe in this
license land of ours. We trust that ev-
ery voter who reads this will consider
well what his vote will do if cast with
the license parties.

THE NEW TAX LAW IN DU- BOIS COUNTY.

The following is a comparative state-
ment of the valuations of all taxable in-
Dubois county, under the former system
of appraisement, when the State was
compelled to borrow nearly half a mil-
lion of dollars each year to meet ex-
penses, and under the Democratic sys-
tem of appraisement. It also shows the
average tax levy over the county, for all
purposes, embracing State, county, town-
ship, (including local tuition,) and town
corporation levy, and the total taxes col-
lected for all purposes in the county in
1891, under the appraisement made in
1890, and the amounts collected by in-
stallment, and to be yet collected as
2d installment in 1892 on the appraisement
made in 1891, under the new law.
It also gives the total public school re-
venue of 1891, when a local tuition tax
was levied in all the townships, and in
1892, when the increase in the tax on
railroads and other large corporations
throughout the State rendered a local
tuition tax unnecessary, and yet the
school revenue is larger than ever before
in the county.

VALUATION OF TAXABLES IN 1890.
Lands and improvements - \$1,687,310
Lands and improvements - 489,770
Personal property - 1,886,270
Railroad - 800,130

Total, - 3,872,480
TAXES COLLECTED, 1890.
First installment - \$44,934.66
Second installment - 20,213.40

Total collected, - 65,148.06
No. of Poles, 2,990.
Average tax levy for all purposes in
1890, including Jasper town incorpora-
tion and township local tuition tax levy,
\$1.53.

VALUATION OF TAXABLES IN 1891.
Lands and improvements - \$2,535,485
Lands and improvements - 692,475
Personal property - 1,674,500
Railroad - 698,975

Total valuation - 5,501,435
TAXES LEVIED IN 1891.
First installment collected, \$45,430.82
Second installment, not due, 20,730.57

Total tax of 1891, - 66,161.39
No. of Poles, 2,990.
Average tax levy for all purposes in
1891, including Jasper town incorpora-
tion and township local tuition tax levy,
\$1.00.

The increase in valuation in 1891 over
1890 assessment amounts to 50 per cent.
on lands and improvements; 40 per cent.
on lands and improvements; 15 per cent.
on personal property, and 133 per cent.
on railroad property in Dubois county.

STATEMENT OF VALUATIONS AND TAXES OF A NUMBER OF CITI- ZENS OF DUBOIS COUNTY, LIVING IN SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS.

NAMES.	Val'n in 1890		Val'n in 1891		Taxes 1890		Taxes 1891	
	Old law	New law	Old law	New law	Old law	New law	Old law	New law
L. E. & St. L. R. R.	300,130	698,975	460,59	75,290	75,290	144,45	144,45	144,45
John P. Norman.	9,785	15,205	140,48	144,45	144,45	144,45	144,45	144,45
Jasper Desk Manufacturing Co.	3,200	7,950	53,70	108,12	108,12	108,12	108,12	108,12
Win. A. Traylor.	6,430	10,555	108,01	123,53	123,53	123,53	123,53	123,53
Joseph and George Friedman.	15,915	19,080	289,98	227,97	227,97	227,97	227,97	227,97
Joseph Friedman.	11,460	10,865	199,45	145,41	145,41	145,41	145,41	145,41
Martin Friedman.	6,390	10,280	147,40	139,80	139,80	139,80	139,80	139,80
Herman Rothert.	13,385	18,760	170,08	168,77	168,77	168,77	168,77	168,77
Jasper Mfg Co.	3,380	4,500	39,18	53,49	53,49	53,49	53,49	53,49
J. M. Ellis.	2,890	3,020	50,95	44,58	44,58	44,58	44,58	44,58
Lafayette Ellis.	1,500	1,580	31,52	22,29	22,29	22,29	22,29	22,29
Levi K. Ellis.	1,180	1,500	24,49	21,90	21,90	21,90	21,90	21,90
Solomon W. Clapp.	1,650	2,225	31,45	29,92	29,92	29,92	29,92	29,92
L. L. Cooper.	2,370	4,000	36,08	37,90	37,90	37,90	37,90	37,90
P. L. Cahle.	1,070	1,570	18,22	17,85	17,85	17,85	17,85	17,85
B. A. Simmons.	2,265	2,525	43,43	33,55	33,55	33,55	33,55	33,55
C. Doane.	2,235	3,100	39,00	43,16	43,16	43,16	43,16	43,16
C. C. Schreder.	6,675	7,950	10,20	9,19	9,19	9,19	9,19	9,19
C. W. Dufendach.	3,275	5,100	40,34	44,08	44,08	44,08	44,08	44,08
William Heitman.	8,660	10,905	132,85	109,37	109,37	109,37	109,37	109,37
George Riley.	20	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Dr. J. F. Salt.	1,050	2,408	20,95	33,50	33,50	33,50	33,50	33,50
George Mehrlinger.	2,240	4,000	43,10	53,13	53,13	53,13	53,13	53,13
E. W. Pickhardt.	1,490	1,830	30,24	14,90	14,90	14,90	14,90	14,90
Louis Katterhenry.	10,460	12,890	123,82	103,11	103,11	103,11	103,11	103,11
Leonard Bretz.	11,055	13,325	127,38	107,93	107,93	107,93	107,93	107,93
J. Herman Beckman.	10,260	11,715	150,43	145,00	145,00	145,00	145,00	145,00
J. Henry Beckman.	16,490	12,155	237,56	149,34	149,34	149,34	149,34	149,34
Math. Olinger.	4,035	4,415	60,24	56,57	56,57	56,57	56,57	56,57

Democracy is no tax in Dubois
county.
It is only where Republican officers
levied increased taxes, notwithstanding
the increased assessments, and thereby
collected unnecessary amounts, or where
a county is largely in debt and is
making an effort to pay it, or were ex-
pensive public buildings are being con-
structed by the county, that the average
taxpayer is called upon to pay much
more under the present law than under
the old one, if, indeed, he does not pay
less.

If the county commissioners in Re-
publican counties, and township trustees
and city councilmen and school trustees
had reduced the amount of their levies
in proportion to the increase of value of
taxables, no individual who had not
heretofore been a tax-dodger would be
compelled to pay any increase of tax by
the new law. In fact, none pay an in-
creased tax by reason of the law, any in-
crease being entirely due to local of-
ficers. The people should thoroughly
understand this. Taking the entire
State the new law takes one per cent.
from the taxes on real estate, 3.7 per cent.
from personal property, and adds 4.7 per cent.
to the tax on railroads.

The total assessment in the forty-six
counties in which Republicans had con-
trol of the board of county commis-
sioners increased from \$439,252,270 to \$630,
198,313, or \$190,946,043, being an ad-
vance of 43 per cent. In the 46 Demo-

The increase on the lands was entirely
just, being almost altogether on lands
which readily sell from \$30 to \$50 per
acre, and were heretofore appraised at
from \$10 to \$12 per acre. Almost the
entire increase in personal property oc-
curred in the towns, but the big increase
it will be seen, was on the railroad, and
it was not assessed too high, and the
Company paid its taxes promptly, be-
cause it got the benefit of the reduced
rate of county and township taxation,
as well as did other property owners,
the entire rate for all taxes, averaging
but \$1.094 per \$100.00, as against an av-
erage of \$1.534 per \$100.00 upon the
former appraisement.

COMMON SCHOOL REVENUE.

1891.
Common School Revenue, \$9,780.84
Local Tuition Revenue, 2,492.93
Revenue from Liquor Licenses, 1,250.00
County Dog Fund, 1,794.20

Total distributed, \$15,267.97
Distribution per capita, \$1.42,
1892.

Common School Revenue, \$12,331.28
Local Tuition for Madison Tp.
only, 23.52
Local Tuition Delinquent from
last year, 88.89
Revenue from Liquor Licenses, 1,500.00
County Dog Fund in hands of
Trustees, 1,800.00

Total for 1892, \$15,643.69
Distribution per capita, \$1.67.

This distribution of school money is
possible, notwithstanding many of the
railroad and bank corporations failed to
comply with the new law and pay their
just taxes, but are fighting it in the
courts of the State, or awaiting decisions
of courts or amendments by the next
Legislature. The sum distributed will
enable the schools generally to be about
as long next term as they were the last,
averaging about seven months.

We also give herewith a comparative
statement of the taxes and taxes of a
number of corporations and representa-
tive citizens, from the wealthiest in the
county up to the toiler who works at
honest days' work for his daily bread.
An examination of it shows that as a
rule the medium property owner, or the
poor man with but little, is taxed less
than he was before, the increase falling
upon the more wealthy and the corpora-
tions. At least three-fourths of the tax-
payers in the county have found their
taxes this year less in amount than they
were last, the exceptions have been the
corporations, who have been taxed but
a little nearer their true value, and indi-
viduals who have heretofore been noto-
rious "tax-dodgers," or those whose tax-
on railroad property in Dubois county.

THE PEOPLES PARTY

State Convention at Indianapolis last
Friday made the following nominations:
Governor—Leroy Templeton, Benton;
Lieutenant-Governor—Dr. J. A. Houser,
Marion; Secretary of State—James I.
Hobson, Wabash; Auditor of State—
Lewis C. Cason, Allen; Treasurer of
State—Townsend C. Jennings; At-
torney-General—E. H. Vandenberg, Mad-
ison; Superintendent of Public Instruc-
tion—J. H. Allen, Vigo; State Statist-
ician—C. H. Biles, Howard; Reporter
of Supreme Court—W. H. Dewey,
Washington; Supreme Judge Second
District—Adam Stockinger, Ripley; Su-
preme Judge Third District—Blair M.
Sheppard, Marion; Supreme Judge Fifth
District—N. J. Bostart, Porter; Appel-
late Judge First District—J. N. Pierce,
Vigo; Appellate Judge Second Dis-
trict—Joseph Dailey, Wabash; Appel-
late Judge Third District—H. C. Bar-
nett, Johnson; Appellate Judge Fourth
District—David W. Chambers, Henry;
Appellate Judge Fifth District—Judge
John S. Bender, Marshall.

Such a hotch-pot of political incon-
sistencies probably never emanated
from a political convention as their
platform contains.
The convention also selected a full
quota of delegates to the Omaha con-
vention, and an electoral ticket. Two
of the delegates at large are S. M. Hol-
comb, of Gibson county, and Samuel
Williams, of Knox. It also selected a
State Central Committee, with Joshua
Strange, of Grant county, as chairman.
A teacher in one of our grammar
schools was giving her class a lesson
on the art of putting words into sentences.
The words selected, with their defini-
tions, were "squelch, a conductor,"
and "effervescence, to work." One of
the sentences handed in was: "My father is
an squelch and he has to effervescence
very hard."

President Harrison supports the Col-
umbian public school celebration and
says that "the schools are the places
where citizenry ought to be taught."